

THE DAILY HERALD

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

KEYS TO THE SITUATION.

Mormon plural marriage bears about the same relation to Turkish polygamy that monogamy bears to adulterous liaison.

Among the Mormons, God has ordained a system of marriages, presumably to build up His work or to try His people, in which wives and children are honored and respected as such, and adultery is regarded as a sin second in gravity only to the shedding of innocent blood.

Among the Turks are found sensualism and the harem; among the Mormons, conjugal love and the home.

It is true that plural marriage offends the sensibilities of the age; but who can say whether it is its moral or traditional sense that is offended? What old resident Gentile can state that Mormon marriages have injuriously affected either private or public morals, or, in and of itself, the welfare of the community?

There is no union of Church and State among the Mormons. The Mormon Church has never had more recognition under the laws of Utah than any other church; nor have Mormons enjoyed any civil privileges not open under general laws to all comers. There is nothing in the statutes to-day, nor has there ever been anything, to prevent the Gentiles of Utah from electing every officer, and making laws to suit their pleasure, except voters. As soon as the Gentiles can, by fair means or foul, cast more votes than the Mormons, just so soon will the cry of Church and State cease. Mormon unity, the direct consequence of the rabid warfare of local agitators, and of the identity of Mormon interests and friendships, for they know their friends, gives color to the base charge.

Many Gentiles in Utah are neither Liberals, nor supporters of Liberal agitation. Very few of the substantial business men among the non-Mormons have, in any way known to the public, identified themselves with the Liberal party, whose ranks are made up chiefly of ex-Federal office holders, apostates and a certain number of honest, but ill-informed miners. The Utah Commission estimates the total population of the Territory at 195,000, of whom 55,000 are stated to be Gentiles. In view of the large number of unmarried miners, railroad and smelting men, transients, etc., among the non-Mormon population it would not be unreasonable to put the number of Gentile male adults at 12,000 or 15,000. Yet at the recent election, when a strenuous effort was made to bring out the Liberal element, only some 3,000 votes were cast for their candidates throughout the Territory. There is evidently a great per centage of indifference to Liberal politics among the Gentiles of Utah.

The local contest, on the part of the Liberal party, is political, an effort to secure the control of the Territory by riding into power on the wave of national prejudice, which they adopt every means to intensify. That this is true is evidenced by their persistent efforts to rob Mormons of the franchise. The natural way to cure polygamy, or sever a union of Church and State, is to punish polygamists, and wipe out all local laws that made such a union possible. But these Machiavellian statesmen, secure of the ignorant prejudice of the nation and its consequent support, have gone steadily to reduce the Mormon votes, by disfranchising polygamists, abolishing woman suffrage, and securing an obnoxious test oath, which, if it be not entirely restrictive, is no fault of theirs for they worked for one that would have been so, and will no doubt go to Congress again asking for what? the scalps of more Mormon voters.

The Mormons are a patriotic people. They have been opposed to a law of Congress, but that does not prove a lack of patriotism.

Time developed that the Fugitive Slave law was wrong and its opponents the exponents of higher freedom; time, in the case of the Mormons, may do much to establish the Mormon claim that it is the law that is at fault and not themselves. That God inspired the framers of the Constitution is the sincere and indisputable belief of the Latter-day Saints.

The Mormons are not only reasonably patriotic, but reasonable desirable as a class of citizens. The old stories of their connection with the Mountain Meadows Massacre and various mythological outrages have long since been effectually exploded. They are industrious, thrifty, and skilled as mechanicians and farmers. The degree of

prosperity that has attended them, is the result of virtue, and absolutely inconsistent with vice.

Congress should grant Statehood to Utah under the adopted Constitution. It is our firm belief that the Mormons intend to enforce in a reasonable manner, the anti-polygamy provisions. The question of sincerity is one resting in the breast of each individual. There is this to be said, that on the estimate of the Commission, 12,000 polygamist voters, men and women, were disfranchised by the act of 1882, of whom not more than 5,000 were males, or, roughly, 20 per cent. of adult male Mormons.

Accepting these figures for what they are worth, it appears that 80 per cent. of marriageable Mormon men had not seen fit, through disbelief or what not, to enter into polygamy.

Upon what ground is the sincerity of these men to be questioned? You may indulge in speculations concerning the inevitable tendencies of their faith, but what does that amount to? Does the world live so generally up to its ideals, that punishment for belief is held to be as proper as punishment for practice? On the contrary, mankind universally fall short of their ideals. Governments, recognizing this, and the wide divergence among men of similar thought not only in promises, but in means and conclusion, punish only for practice. Judging Mormonism by its practical workings, the overwhelming majority are observers of the law.

But whether Mormons are sincere or not, Statehood may yet be safely granted, since, by Constitutional amendment, the punishment of polygamy may be taken back into Federal hands.

The Liberal party, and particularly its newspaper organ, are the enemies of Utah's welfare. They are agitators, who will not permit the situation to become calm. They brew storms and hang out storm signals. They represent the situation as critical. They endeavor to prolong agitation by asking for more soldiers and more laws, and by opposing Statehood. No friend of Utah can consistently support the paper.

The foregoing are some of the principal keys to the situation.

CHINESE UPRIGHTNESS.

An item in our telegraphic columns this morning should put to shame many of our American statesmen. It relates to the money paid to the Chinese government as indemnity for the murder and destruction of property by a mob in Rock Springs two or three years ago. It was with reluctance that Congress voted the money to pay the claim. Now comes the information that China has returned a portion of the indemnity, being the amount of six claims which had been duplicated. The discovery of the duplications was made by the Chinese government, and no sooner were the facts ascertained than it sent back the money. This is so unlike the course of the American nation, and so much more honorable, that one must applaud the despised Asiatic as the more upright being. Everybody is or should be more or less familiar with a similar case, only the parties were reversed. The United States received from China a large indemnity for damage to American citizens and property in China, and after the money was distributed to the rightful claimants, it was discovered, as in this instance, that there was a sum for which there was no owner. Instead of promptly handing it back, as justice and honesty suggested, the cash was covered into the treasury, where it laid for perhaps a quarter of a century. Year after year Congress was importuned to give back that to which the United States were not entitled, and year after year it refused to be just, the money being refunded only last year, if we remember rightly.

The Chinese are a despised and hated people, and are regarded as a deplorably inferior race; but there are some things in which they are ahead of their more enlightened detractors. One of these is in the matter of national honor and honesty.

ANOTHER PROMISING SHOWING.

A HERALD reporter encountered Major Litchfield, the civil engineer and mining expert, on Saturday, and the result of a brief conversation with the gentleman is presented in another place of this issue. Major Litchfield has been on a tour of inspection over a portion of the supposed route of the proposed Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway. The gentleman went, not in the interest of the promoters of the railway, but as the agent and employee of a syndicate of mining and business men looking for fields in which to operate. His report, therefore, is to his company, and not to the public. Inasmuch, however, as the public is deeply interested in the building of the railroad, the gentleman consented to talk of some things which he saw and learned. The information which he gives is full of interest, not only to those immediately associated with the railroad project but to the people generally in this city. He found the country to be traversed abounding in minerals, and while there has been little development of the claims, the indications are all favorable to extensive ledges and to richness. The country is also well timbered and watered, and there are vast regions of excellent grazing territory. It is known that several rich agricultural valleys lie along the route.

It is worthy of note that everybody who has gone over the route or who is familiar with parts of it, is enthusiastic in telling of the resources of the country. All assert that the road will be most profitable, and a grand future is predicted for a long stretch of country which has heretofore been little better than a wilderness, owing to the absence of quick and cheap transportation facilities.

One part of Major Litchfield's report which will please the people of Salt Lake, is the portion with reference to the minerals. He found immense ledges of silver-lead ores, and while some of them were rich according to the imperfect assays, most were what are called low-grade. They are the ores which are most profitable to a country, from the fact that they exist in large quantities, and their reduction leaves more money with the people. The high-grade mines make the few rich, but those of lower grade spread themselves more generally throughout the community. These Nevada ores must come to Salt Lake to be reduced; that is to say, all the smelting ore must come here to find cheap fuel, fluxes, etc. If anticipations shall be but half verified, within a very short time Salt Lake will be the great ore reduction centre of the country. Immense smelting establishments will spring up and thousands of men will be employed in handling the ores which the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway will bring from Nevada and western Utah to this city for reduction. The outlook daily grows brighter for the new railway, and for Salt Lake City, the future great metropolis of the interior west.

CONSIDER THE EQUITIES.

The letter from Governor Stanford to the Pacific Railway Commission, to which reference was made in our telegram the other day, is as follows:

Robert T. Patton, Esq., United States Pacific Railway Commission.

Sir: In your examination of myself you asked me to suggest some way of settlement between the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Government. Now that the testimony has closed, and as I am advised nothing material has developed by the testimony taken in California, I desire to suggest that the Commission report in favor of the appointment of a proper court to consider the equities existing between the Government and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, as required into, in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1887, and render final judgment thereon. Then the question, What further legislation may be needed? can be fairly considered. I consider that the act of Congress directing an inquiry into the equities creates a different standard by which to measure the relations between the railroad company and the government from the purely legal relation heretofore existing.

ILLUSTRATION BY STANFORD.

The suggestion of Governor Stanford will commend itself to intelligent persons at all familiar with the facts as wise and proper. It is a suggestion which should be adopted by the government, and it will be adopted if the blatherskites and demagogues in Congress who think it is an evidence of honesty in themselves to call other men rogues, can be choked down. The circumstances and situation have changed since the Pacific roads were constructed. If the conditions prevailing now had existed twenty years ago there would have been no thought of subsidizing a company to build a railway across the continent. When the road was undertaken only a liberal subsidy could induce intelligent men to engage in it. To-day a line can be constructed for half, or even less, what the original road necessarily cost. In the adjustment which must be made between the government and the railway companies a hundred things should be taken into account which could not have been taken into consideration twenty years ago, but which are highly important now. If conditions had remained as they were, if prices had been maintained and values continued high, if there had been no other transcontinental railway, the government would have been justified, perhaps, in holding the subsidized companies to a settlement in accordance with a literal reading of the law, and the companies might have been able to make settlement on that basis. Now, however, the adjustment should be arrived at and arranged by taking account of the equities as well as of the law. And Congress should bear in mind all the time that however much individuals may have made out of the Pacific railways, the government investment was the wisest and has proven the most profitable of any of its expenditures. An empire of territory was opened and made secure to the republic; homes were provided for millions of people, and those people are all contributing to the strength and greatness and wealth of the nation. And all this for a few millions of dollars.

THE CALIFORNIA law requires that a court decree must be entered in a certain way in the county clerk's office, and if this is not complied with the judgment becomes void. A San Francisco paper has been investigating the matter, and has learned that over 700 divorces are void for non-compliance with the law. It publishes the list of them, and suggests that "trouble is ahead for many divorced people."

DELINQUENT CITY TAXES!

The City Taxes for the year 1887, remaining unpaid on the

31st Day of October,

will become delinquent. Unless they are paid on or before the above date, I shall be obliged to collect the same as provided by law.

M. W. TAYLOR, Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rollin P. Saxe
OGDEN, - - - UTAH.

Has just received from California,

225 RAMS 225

Two Years Old. The Largest, Choicest and Best that ever came to Utah.

PRICES REASONABLE.
Come and See Me, I Mean Business, A Few Choice Holstein Cattle also For Sale.

BEN ISRAEL

—FOR—

Tullidge's Benefit!

FRIDAY, November 11th.

The Great Jewish Play of

BEN ISRAEL!

—OR—

From Under the Curse!

Will be presented at the

Salt Lake Theatre

By the following Strong Dramatic Cast:

LADIES: Rachel.....Edith Clawson
Annet.....Edith Clawson
Rebecca.....Miss M. Lindsay
Gentlemen: Ben Israel.....John S. Lindsay
Sir Walter Templar.....H. M. Wells
Charles II.....Harry Taylor
Levi.....J. D. Spencer
Gabriel.....B. S. Young
Hawkey.....G. J. Bywater
Sir Judah.....J. E. Evans
Chief Justice.....E. Felt
Auxiliaries: Hebrew people, Templars, Bishops, Rabbis, Governor of prison, etc.
Time—Charles II.; place, London.

Careless' Operatic Company.

Consisting of about forty members, will appear in character as a tribe of Hebrews from Holland, just landed in England, after a banishment of the Jews for nearly 400 years, and render a powerful Hebrew Chorus. "THE CURSE IS LIFTING," also, in the third act, a Jubilee Chorus. "ALL LANDS BE OUR HOME." These Chorus, composed for the play by Professor George Careless, who, with his Operatic Company, have generously rendered their services for the Benefit of the Author, as have other ladies and gentlemen. The several tableaux form another striking feature of the piece, and notably in Act Third, the burning of the Jewish quarters in London. The whole rendering Ben Israel among the most sensational Legitimate Dramas of modern times. THE ORCHESTRA, under the leadership of Prof. W. E. Welke, will render some choice Operatic and other Selections suitable to the play. Manager of the Performance, Mr. Ben. E. Rich, of Ogden.

Walker Opera House.

OCTOBER 31st,

—AND—

NOVEMBER 1st & 2d.

MANAGER, J. M. NAVONI
STAGE MANAGER, ERNST WITZELL
MUSICAL DIRECTOR, ED. W. KENT

First representation of the famous Musical Comedy, entitled

WIDOW O'BRIEN

Will be produced with

An Unequaled Cast.

New Appointments.

Starling Situations.

New and Appropriate Music.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette and Orchestra Circle, 75 cts.

Family Circle, 50 cts.

Gallery, 25 cts.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Box sheet open from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Walker Opera House!

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 3.

GRAND

Benefit Ball

—GIVEN BY THE—

YOUNG LADIES'

General Aid Society.

TICKETS, INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS, \$3.00.

Extra Lady, \$1.00.

TICKETS for Sale at the following places: Dwyer's, Moore, Allen & Co., Hannaman's, A. G. Smith, Joslin & Park's, Parsons, Roberts & Seiden, M. C. Phillips, Walker House, Continental Hotel and Cullen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DONELSON & CO.

BARGAIN SALE!

Commencing Monday, September 26.

1,000 yards Lace Curtains at 10 cents per yard.

300 pairs Lace Curtains at \$1.50 per pair.

2,000 yards Dress Goods at 6 1-4 cents per yard.

4500 yards Cashmere at 12 1-2 cents per yard.

1,500 yards Velveteen, all shades, at 50 cents per yard.

Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs at 10 cents.

Ladies' and Children's Knit Underwear,

Gents' and Boys' Knit Underwear, at

BARGAIN SALE PRICES.

BLANKETS at \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00 per pair.

QUILTS at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each.

CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

We have just received our large stock of

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Cloaks.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In order to open the season we will sell

50 Ladies' Wraps at Cost.

50 Ladies' Newmarkets at Cost;

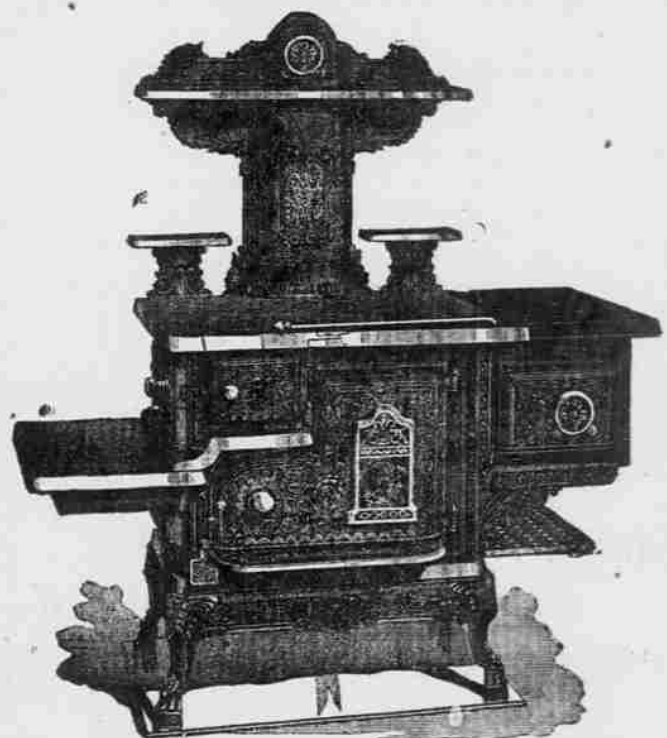
25 Children's Coats and Haverlocks at Cost.

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